

## TALKED OF WAR WITH GERMANY

WHAT GEN. MACARTHUR SAID WAS NOT FOR THE PUBLIC.

Explanation of the Honolulu Incident—Colonel Jones Made a Report of the Conversation to Gov. Carter, Who Gave It to the Press, Probably Without Reading It.

HONOLULU, Dec. 14.—The steamer which sailed to-day carried away a batch of "explanations" for the War Department at Washington, of Major-General MacArthur's statement regarding a probable war with Germany. Every one who had anything to do with the matter is trying to get out of it as soon as possible. President Roosevelt and Secretary Root that it was a mistake. Gov. Carter, who was responsible for making public what was intended as a confidential report for the information of the Territory, is doing his best to straighten out the matter. A report upon the affair is also being made by the German Consul, H. A. Isenberg, who is said to have had requests from the German Ambassador at Washington and from the Berlin Foreign Office for information.

The statement was contained in an informal report made by Col. J. W. Jones, who commands the Hawaiian National Guard, to the Adjutant-General. One of the objects of Gen. MacArthur's visit to the islands was to improve the militia here, which the War Department believes to be of the utmost importance because of the strategic position Hawaii occupies.

Immediately upon the arrival of the commander of the Department of California, which includes Hawaii, Col. Jones, with Adjutant-General H. Soper, called upon the General at the Young Hotel. Col. Jones is an expert court stenographer, and it was announced that he took shorthand notes of the statement made to the militia officials by Gen. MacArthur. He has since denied this. His report follows:

"The General in the course of his remarks, to show the importance of having a strong and efficient National Guard in this Territory, stated in part as follows:

"That the Pacific will be the theatre of future commercial and military struggles between nations, and these islands will be in the centre of all such contests for supremacy."

"That history shows us that time has shifted the theatre of such operations from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, where we have seen the power of the Monroe Doctrine strained by the Venezeian affairs when England got into strange company through Balfour being persuaded by William Pitt to take part therein, in the face of the loudly proclaimed friendship existing between England and the United States."

"With regard to the present situation (question of its existence) it has been shown to be in the power of one man to set it aside at will for a probable or even possible supposed advantage to be derived by his country, in total disregard of the known wishes of the governing class and the masses of the people."

"That the Pan-Germanic doctrine, which is being spread throughout the world, being fostered and propagated by the Imperial Government in every way, is strong and growing stronger wherever the German people settle, even among the Germans who have been citizens of the United States for years."

"That the German people are not to be looked to, to wit, the few Germans in the American Army in the war with Spain, so few indeed that the presence of a German soldier was noted as being a rare occurrence."

"In view of the foregoing, and of the fact that the theatre of operations is changing gradually, and that the German people are multiplying very rapidly and emigrating in large numbers, the tide of emigration being directed by the German Government to the United States, that the manufacturing products of the German Empire overbalance the consumption, so that an outlet for the surplus must be looked to, and in view of the known policy of the Emperor to acquire colonies which will provide markets for such over-production, and places to which his emigration may be directed, thereby strengthening the Fatherland; and in view of the further fact that throughout all South America and Central America, the German people are advancing in commercial power and prestige every day, the conclusion seems inevitable that the interests of Germany in the South American colonies, in numbers being in the hundreds of thousands, preponderate over the interests of the United States in the same colonies, and that another testing and straining of the doctrine and of all probability, a contest of arms between that Power and the United States in the near future, in which event no one can now foresee the European Power, and it is, therefore, the duty of the Federal Government to make itself as strong as possible and able to take care of itself in any emergency."

"That no nation or number of nations would be in a position to make an attack on the Pacific Coast of the United States, capturing these islands, as they would otherwise leave their line of communication open to attack and subject themselves to a serious consequence, as they would supply vessels captured or destroyed."

"That, therefore, the maintenance of a strong National Guard in this Territory in time of peace and in time of war is a duty to a body calling for the entire strength of the reserve militia (every citizen between the ages of 18 and 45) in time of war for the defense of the Territory, and that it is of national importance and, incidentally, of great importance to the commercial welfare and stability of the Territory, and that it is one of the chief duties of this Territory to the National Government to foster and encourage the National Guard in every possible way, for by so doing it not only helps to protect the Territory, but also capital invested in this Territory, but protects the Pacific Coast States and the nation itself."

"That to have a strong and efficient National Guard in this Territory was of incalculable value to the Federal Government in carrying out its system of defence of the Pacific Coast, and that the respective of Federal troops stationed here."

"That there would probably not be more than two regiments of infantry and two batteries of field artillery stationed here, aggregating 2,000 men, which would be insufficient for the proper defence of this place, which would require in addition thereto at least 10,000 men, and that every thing should be done to make as many of that number present in the use of arms and acquainted with the necessary discipline incident to their successful use as possible, so that a successful landing of troops could not be made and the fortifications turned from the rear."

"In interviews given to the newspapers here Gen. MacArthur emphasized the necessity for the improvement of the militia in an irresponsible manner, although giving his reasons for the necessity. He said in these public interviews that a force of 3,000 men could be depended upon to hold any attack on the islands, and that the fortifications to be erected for the protection of the islands, Gen. MacArthur said that it was the intention of the Government to establish here a permanent force of one regiment of infantry and two batteries of artillery. With the aid of the militia this is expected to be a sufficient guard for the harbor and the island of Oahu. Gen. MacArthur also approved of the recommendations made by the Heuer board for the fortification of the islands, and also extensive fortification of the hills surrounding Honolulu."

"As to the publication of the confidential views expressed above, the blame generally is laid on Gov. Carter, although he was probably an innocent party to the publication of the statement. It is not known if any of the oldest newspaper men in the city by Gov. Carter, in connection with a request for information regarding the protection of the islands, had read the report, and thought it was a mere formal statement of what had been done by Col. Jones in connection with the matter, not

knowing that it contained a statement of the interview with Gen. MacArthur. This was published in the *Advertiser*.

Gen. MacArthur says: "The published statement does not correctly represent my views in any respect, and in some respects it utterly misrepresents them. Further than that I have nothing to say. The object of the published statement is not for me to discuss."

Gen. MacArthur referred every one to Col. Jones, who wrote the report to the Governor. Col. Jones says there were no stenographic notes taken; it was merely a social call by Col. Soper and myself on Gen. MacArthur. His statements with reference to other Powers were accidental, and the *Advertiser* headlines referring to the coming war with Germany were uncalculated. Our conversation with reference to the future of the Territory was wide of world events and was historical in nature, as such conversations ordinarily are. Men's memories of such conversations, of course, differ, and anything I may have said in my letter to the Governor was merely by way of illustration. I do not think the letter was the cause for such a misunderstanding in the nature of things the commercial struggle between nations will in years to come centre in the Pacific, and that we as a Territory of the United States should keep abreast of the times in all things—the protection of the homes as well as our commercial pursuits.

"I don't think that Gen. MacArthur had any intention of making a statement giving such impressions as it appears have been drawn from the report."

Gov. Carter says: "I do not know where the General was when he made these statements. I know nothing of such notes. As to the correction relative to my permission in the matter there is no question. I have no objection to the publication of the statement. The General seemed to be in the nature of things the commercial struggle between nations will in years to come centre in the Pacific, and that we as a Territory of the United States should keep abreast of the times in all things—the protection of the homes as well as our commercial pursuits."

"I don't think that Gen. MacArthur had any intention of making a statement giving such impressions as it appears have been drawn from the report."

Gov. Carter says: "I do not know where the General was when he made these statements. I know nothing of such notes. As to the correction relative to my permission in the matter there is no question. I have no objection to the publication of the statement. The General seemed to be in the nature of things the commercial struggle between nations will in years to come centre in the Pacific, and that we as a Territory of the United States should keep abreast of the times in all things—the protection of the homes as well as our commercial pursuits."

"I don't think that Gen. MacArthur had any intention of making a statement giving such impressions as it appears have been drawn from the report."

Gov. Carter says: "I do not know where the General was when he made these statements. I know nothing of such notes. As to the correction relative to my permission in the matter there is no question. I have no objection to the publication of the statement. The General seemed to be in the nature of things the commercial struggle between nations will in years to come centre in the Pacific, and that we as a Territory of the United States should keep abreast of the times in all things—the protection of the homes as well as our commercial pursuits."

"I don't think that Gen. MacArthur had any intention of making a statement giving such impressions as it appears have been drawn from the report."

Gov. Carter says: "I do not know where the General was when he made these statements. I know nothing of such notes. As to the correction relative to my permission in the matter there is no question. I have no objection to the publication of the statement. The General seemed to be in the nature of things the commercial struggle between nations will in years to come centre in the Pacific, and that we as a Territory of the United States should keep abreast of the times in all things—the protection of the homes as well as our commercial pursuits."

"I don't think that Gen. MacArthur had any intention of making a statement giving such impressions as it appears have been drawn from the report."

Gov. Carter says: "I do not know where the General was when he made these statements. I know nothing of such notes. As to the correction relative to my permission in the matter there is no question. I have no objection to the publication of the statement. The General seemed to be in the nature of things the commercial struggle between nations will in years to come centre in the Pacific, and that we as a Territory of the United States should keep abreast of the times in all things—the protection of the homes as well as our commercial pursuits."

"I don't think that Gen. MacArthur had any intention of making a statement giving such impressions as it appears have been drawn from the report."

Gov. Carter says: "I do not know where the General was when he made these statements. I know nothing of such notes. As to the correction relative to my permission in the matter there is no question. I have no objection to the publication of the statement. The General seemed to be in the nature of things the commercial struggle between nations will in years to come centre in the Pacific, and that we as a Territory of the United States should keep abreast of the times in all things—the protection of the homes as well as our commercial pursuits."

"I don't think that Gen. MacArthur had any intention of making a statement giving such impressions as it appears have been drawn from the report."

Gov. Carter says: "I do not know where the General was when he made these statements. I know nothing of such notes. As to the correction relative to my permission in the matter there is no question. I have no objection to the publication of the statement. The General seemed to be in the nature of things the commercial struggle between nations will in years to come centre in the Pacific, and that we as a Territory of the United States should keep abreast of the times in all things—the protection of the homes as well as our commercial pursuits."

"I don't think that Gen. MacArthur had any intention of making a statement giving such impressions as it appears have been drawn from the report."

Gov. Carter says: "I do not know where the General was when he made these statements. I know nothing of such notes. As to the correction relative to my permission in the matter there is no question. I have no objection to the publication of the statement. The General seemed to be in the nature of things the commercial struggle between nations will in years to come centre in the Pacific, and that we as a Territory of the United States should keep abreast of the times in all things—the protection of the homes as well as our commercial pursuits."

"I don't think that Gen. MacArthur had any intention of making a statement giving such impressions as it appears have been drawn from the report."

Gov. Carter says: "I do not know where the General was when he made these statements. I know nothing of such notes. As to the correction relative to my permission in the matter there is no question. I have no objection to the publication of the statement. The General seemed to be in the nature of things the commercial struggle between nations will in years to come centre in the Pacific, and that we as a Territory of the United States should keep abreast of the times in all things—the protection of the homes as well as our commercial pursuits."

"I don't think that Gen. MacArthur had any intention of making a statement giving such impressions as it appears have been drawn from the report."

Gov. Carter says: "I do not know where the General was when he made these statements. I know nothing of such notes. As to the correction relative to my permission in the matter there is no question. I have no objection to the publication of the statement. The General seemed to be in the nature of things the commercial struggle between nations will in years to come centre in the Pacific, and that we as a Territory of the United States should keep abreast of the times in all things—the protection of the homes as well as our commercial pursuits."

"I don't think that Gen. MacArthur had any intention of making a statement giving such impressions as it appears have been drawn from the report."

Gov. Carter says: "I do not know where the General was when he made these statements. I know nothing of such notes. As to the correction relative to my permission in the matter there is no question. I have no objection to the publication of the statement. The General seemed to be in the nature of things the commercial struggle between nations will in years to come centre in the Pacific, and that we as a Territory of the United States should keep abreast of the times in all things—the protection of the homes as well as our commercial pursuits."

"I don't think that Gen. MacArthur had any intention of making a statement giving such impressions as it appears have been drawn from the report."

Gov. Carter says: "I do not know where the General was when he made these statements. I know nothing of such notes. As to the correction relative to my permission in the matter there is no question. I have no objection to the publication of the statement. The General seemed to be in the nature of things the commercial struggle between nations will in years to come centre in the Pacific, and that we as a Territory of the United States should keep abreast of the times in all things—the protection of the homes as well as our commercial pursuits."

"I don't think that Gen. MacArthur had any intention of making a statement giving such impressions as it appears have been drawn from the report."

Gov. Carter says: "I do not know where the General was when he made these statements. I know nothing of such notes. As to the correction relative to my permission in the matter there is no question. I have no objection to the publication of the statement. The General seemed to be in the nature of things the commercial struggle between nations will in years to come centre in the Pacific, and that we as a Territory of the United States should keep abreast of the times in all things—the protection of the homes as well as our commercial pursuits."

"I don't think that Gen. MacArthur had any intention of making a statement giving such impressions as it appears have been drawn from the report."

Gov. Carter says: "I do not know where the General was when he made these statements. I know nothing of such notes. As to the correction relative to my permission in the matter there is no question. I have no objection to the publication of the statement. The General seemed to be in the nature of things the commercial struggle between nations will in years to come centre in the Pacific, and that we as a Territory of the United States should keep abreast of the times in all things—the protection of the homes as well as our commercial pursuits."

"I don't think that Gen. MacArthur had any intention of making a statement giving such impressions as it appears have been drawn from the report."

Gov. Carter says: "I do not know where the General was when he made these statements. I know nothing of such notes. As to the correction relative to my permission in the matter there is no question. I have no objection to the publication of the statement. The General seemed to be in the nature of things the commercial struggle between nations will in years to come centre in the Pacific, and that we as a Territory of the United States should keep abreast of the times in all things—the protection of the homes as well as our commercial pursuits."

"I don't think that Gen. MacArthur had any intention of making a statement giving such impressions as it appears have been drawn from the report."

Gov. Carter says: "I do not know where the General was when he made these statements. I know nothing of such notes. As to the correction relative to my permission in the matter there is no question. I have no objection to the publication of the statement. The General seemed to be in the nature of things the commercial struggle between nations will in years to come centre in the Pacific, and that we as a Territory of the United States should keep abreast of the times in all things—the protection of the homes as well as our commercial pursuits."

"I don't think that Gen. MacArthur had any intention of making a statement giving such impressions as it appears have been drawn from the report."

Gov. Carter says: "I do not know where the General was when he made these statements. I know nothing of such notes. As to the correction relative to my permission in the matter there is no question. I have no objection to the publication of the statement. The General seemed to be in the nature of things the commercial struggle between nations will in years to come centre in the Pacific, and that we as a Territory of the United States should keep abreast of the times in all things—the protection of the homes as well as our commercial pursuits."

"I don't think that Gen. MacArthur had any intention of making a statement giving such impressions as it appears have been drawn from the report."

Gov. Carter says: "I do not know where the General was when he made these statements. I know nothing of such notes. As to the correction relative to my permission in the matter there is no question. I have no objection to the publication of the statement. The General seemed to be in the nature of things the commercial struggle between nations will in years to come centre in the Pacific, and that we as a Territory of the United States should keep abreast of the times in all things—the protection of the homes as well as our commercial pursuits."

"I don't think that Gen. MacArthur had any intention of making a statement giving such impressions as it appears have been drawn from the report."

Gov. Carter says: "I do not know where the General was when he made these statements. I know nothing of such notes. As to the correction relative to my permission in the matter there is no question. I have no objection to the publication of the statement. The General seemed to be in the nature of things the commercial struggle between nations will in years to come centre in the Pacific, and that we as a Territory of the United States should keep abreast of the times in all things—the protection of the homes as well as our commercial pursuits."

"I don't think that Gen. MacArthur had any intention of making a statement giving such impressions as it appears have been drawn from the report."

## NEW BOOKS.

## A Proud Social Circle.

A story by Mr. Baldwin Sears, "The Circle in the Square" (A. S. Barnes & Co.), does not mean by its title to imply the squaring of the circle, as the same is understood among mathematicians. That formidable feat is not here accomplished or undertaken. This circle was a social circle and this square was a neighborhood in the Southern town. It was a great thing to live in the square. The court house was there with "its four brick towers, lanterned and spired, its sweep of white stone steps, its heavily ornied doorways and deep-browed windows, epitomizing justice" and "visible from the mountains miles above the city." The new jail was there, "obtrusively strong and hideous," likewise the courthouse. The Trumbull place, the old jail after the war. The Berkeley house, "with its gardens, iron gates and many-pillared porticoes," was in the square. So was the "English brick mansion of Percy, the rich lawyer," and "the stuccoed, moss-grown house of the poor proud Burwells."

They had the fever in the square sometimes. Exclusive as the square was, it could not keep out the fever. We have all read how deep knocks impartially at the palaces of the mighty and the hovels of the unimportant. It was the same with the fever. "The fever pays its visits with as decorous a punctuality on the high as on the low; takes its tribute victims from the first families as well as from the last, who could, of course, be more spared, as there are many more to spare."

The Circle in the Square only draws closer together in its proud isolation and ignores the world outside as though it existed not. "The passions of the outer world seem also to have found their way into the circle along with the fever. It may be that the circle had a manner of speech which was distinguished amid the general manner. We find Lute Percy saying to Clay Berkeley: 'Now, Clay, what are you all raring on for like this? You don't know what you are saying, boy. You're Berkeley, marry, a travelling play actress. Don't you know it will be your ruin? There ain't a house in the county where they'll receive you or her. You know what your family is; the proudest in Montgomery. And you'd mix your blood with a nameless wench like that? God Almighty, Clay! You ain't thinking.'

We will say that Clay did not marry the actress, though it is not the purpose to relate the story. We have merely thought to indicate a little of what the reader will no doubt be eager to find out fully for himself. "The majority of the young men read law, play poker and make love." That is a line from the epilogue. It will help the reader further to understand the realistic pleasures that are awaiting him.

To Make Young Eyes Round. A number of picture books printed in Berlin and glowing with the finest colors of that famous place of bright pictorial manufacture, come to us from E. P. Dutton & Co. "Soldiers of the World" bears on the cover a picture of American troops "storming a position." No beholder will deny that they are storming it brilliantly and well. They are the only troops in the book who are actually in battle, with their bayonets fixed to their rifles, and their rifles fixed to their hands. Here are French troops are in a field (with a plough in the corner to show that it is really a field); they give an excellent opportunity for the strong and high Bavarian pigmentation. So do the British at Aldershot, with the Highlanders in the foreground. The Russian host appear in bottle green, the Chinese in double-breasted suits, with feathers in their hats; the Chinese, the Japanese, the Turks—all shine and glow.

In "The Model Book of Soldiers" the soldiers are made to cut out, so that they can be stood up and attacked with a peashooter. These are all British soldiers, and very handsome and fine—almost too fine, one would think, to be maltreated with peas. A companion book for this is "The Book of Soldiers," which is to be cut out, and is supplied with a great and handsome variety of clothes and other articles of use and adornment, which are to be cut out also. "God With Us," another of the books printed in Bavaria, is a book of Bible stories, with many pictures. Another is "The Book of Bunnie," a title which explains itself. From the same publishers come "Dutton's Holiday Annual for 1904," full of stories, pictures and rhymes.

The Frederick A. Stokes Company publishes "In Gnome's Land," by O. H. von Gotschall. In this little book is taken in hand by a gnome, who shows him about among the vegetables under the ground. The vegetables parade and box and do much else for Willie, who is also invited to supper by the king and queen. The story is told in rhyme, with a very generous supply of good pictures to go along.

From Small, Biggs, Wonderland, a book of the animal world by Edith Guerrier, with drawings by Edith Brown. The fables tell, among other things, about the patience of the walrus and the discontentment of the prairie dog, and explain why the kangaroo was made.

"The Life of a Wooden Doll" is happily published by Fox, Dutton & Co. This is the welcome and amusing work of Lewis Saxby. We do not remember anything quite like it. The wooden doll is set forth for us in a brilliant series of "photographs from life." We see her hanging out the wash, taking tea, ironing, making bread, busy in the nursery (where it is necessary to keep a sharp eye on the bric-a-brac cat on account of the baby), dressmaking, running the sewing machine, sweeping the stairs, mending the carpet, prinking in her boudoir, playing ping-pong, at the horse show, camping out, celebrating the Fourth of July, and doing much else. If the spectator does not enthusiastically approve of the wooden doll and her crowded activities we shall be much surprised. The photographs are admirable, and the interest and amusement of them grow as they are studied. An easy explanatory rhyme goes along. A novel book, and a mighty good one.

From the same publishers we have "Rhymes of Real Children," by Betty Sage, with pictures by Jessie Wilcox Smith. The rhymed stories are humorous and effective and the colored pictures are like water colors, with an un-Bavarian distinctness which is charming. Admirable, indeed, is the picture of "Miss Marj," who comes periodically with her lace and shears to fit the children with new clothes.

When Miss Marj once begins She'll move as quick as Jenny, She'll kiss your mouth just full of pins And doesn't swallow any.

An efficient and surprising person, and the beholder will want to cut out her picture and have it framed. The book is beautifully printed, with pleasant decorative margins surrounding the accounts of the snake and the dark and the sting of the bee and the way daddy was when he was little. It is agreeable to think of this book that it was printed in America.

R. H. Russell publishes "Six Glants and

a Griffin and Other Stories," by Birdsell Otis Eddy, illustrated by Beatrice Baxter Rudy. There are six stories and six pictures. In one of the pictures we see the six giants looking out of the castle windows. They present a formidable appearance.

## Dissecting the Short Story.

The purpose of "The Book of the Short Story," by Alexander Jeep and Henry Seidel Canby (Appletons), is, we infer, instruction. We find a dozen and a half stories, nearly all very good, ranging from the "Book of Ruth," by Mr. Kipling, mostly English and French, with other nationalities represented, but not a German tale among them, an turn naturally to the introduction for an explanation of the selection of authors and of stories or of why the book should be put together at all. Mr. Canby wrote the introduction. We regret that after careful reading we fail to grasp any idea he may have put into it. We have tried to seize the subtle distinction he makes between a "tale" and a short "story" in vain—it may be because, with others, we can find a much real psychology and impressionism in Boccaccio's story of the Falcon or the story of Ruth as in "Without Benefit of Clergy" or Maupassant's "A Coward." With certain obvious truths we certainly agree, for instance, that a short story is shorter and less complex than a long one, though we do recall Mark Twain's "She Bear" tale. Likewise that the modern short story is a product of the last half century, and that many of these convey an impression far different from the old ones.

No doubt everything should be viewed from the philosophic side in these more serious times; we have seen a "psychology of advertising" and the sociology of many queer things, and we have comparative literature and the "growth" of the drama and of this poem and that. The success of writers is now a subject for imitation, and those who can dissect him and explain how and why he wrote as he did, and who only miss the genius in it all. So why should there not be a psychology or philosophy of the short story? Mr. Canby does not supply it to us; we can only make out a tangle of ideas that are in no way striking with the verbiage of literary history.

The lists of books and the introductions to the stories would have been more useful if the authors had arranged a catalogue with brief notices of the authors or of the books; the arrangement might have been either chronological or alphabetical. As it is the lists are of little use; why the last century should be cut up in ten year breadths is a puzzle. The arrangement suggests the painful idea of a course of reading lasting for years and made up exclusively of short stories. The stories are good, some of them very good, and the authors are important in literature, but there are so many great stories and great authors omitted that the selection becomes meaningless.

A Batch of Versifiers. A new Irish poem comes to us in Mr. John Stevenson, whose purpose in "Pat McCarty, Farmer of Antrim. His Rhymes With a Setting" (Edwin Arnold Longmans, Green & Co.) seems to be didactic. He wishes Englishmen to become acquainted with the real Irishman, not the exaggeration of fiction. He classifies his verses and introduces each division with a little descriptive essay in prose. These sketches and studies are always interesting and sometimes charming. The verse, so far as we have been able to make it out, is eminently respectable. The trouble with it is that it is too much of a school exercise, as part of Ireland but has a painful resemblance to the Scottish of Scots. There are ethnological reasons for this, no doubt, but we should as soon take Tom Moore's "Irish Lyrics" as representing the language of Ireland. Now and then Mr. Stevenson mingles a few Irish forms with his Scots and occasionally he lapses into plain English. The matter of his verses helps out the attractive pictures in his prose, so that his book should interest all who take an interest in Ireland. He has taken pains to put forward the respectable sides of Irish life, and to include nothing that might arouse controversy between English and Irish.

"Christalun," by Katrina Trask (G. P. Putnam's Sons), is illustrated with remarkably fine pictures by Richard Newton, Jr. It has a very handsome cover. It is a heroic poem in the blank verse of Tennyson's Arthurian romances. We wish we knew whether the heroine's name, Grease, is pronounced in one, two or three syllables. Suited in theme to the season are the various poems written by Mr. Richard Watson Gilder on religious topics, collected in a white and gilt covered volume, "A Christmas Year," with broad decorative borders (The Century Company). One verse may recall Mr. Gilder's powers of melody and of fancy:

On the day that Christ ascended To Jerusalem, Singing multitudes attended, And we were gathered round the thronged With the shout of them.

The happy days before man ruled the world are sung by Mr. Henry Harmon Chamberlain in "The Age of Ivory" (Richard G. Badger). We are glad to learn from a prospectus that the poems are humorous, for there is nothing in the verses that betrays any but a serious view of the elephant and his joy on the author's part. It is elephantine fun in truth.

Over the oriental hills went he and he, Adown a road of marble by the sea, He light gray bulk against his darker gray, On the glimmering shores a great face fair, Under the trembling mantle of a star, Wooded them to wed upon the break of day.

There is much more than the influence of Heine in Mr. Robert Loveman's "The Gates of Silence With Interludes of Song," (G. P. Putnam's Sons). Honest Pistol might have used the word "convey." For example:

The races rise and fall, The nations come and go, Time tenderly doth cover all With violets and snow.

We cannot say that we regard Mr. Loveman's variations as any way improvements on the poet whom he follows.

A bilingual Scandinavian skald is something of a novelty. Mr. John Volk versifies in Danish and in English in "Bange og Digte paa Dansk og Engelsk" (Nordiska Förlaget, New York). Of the merits of his Danish efforts we regret that we are unable to judge; the English poems are very good. Here is what Mr. Volk has to say of New York, translating Holger Drachmann:

Strength is thy beauty! Power an ornament That thy beauty will not let me lose I sing To thee home in my Danish tongue, And thou shalt stand as a star in the unshined Manhattan! Radiant jewel of the world!

The verses printed by Mr. Edward Salisbury Field in "The Quest" (Richard G. Badger) nestle in a corner at the top of the page, leaving a wide and pleasant expanse of clean paper. Mr. Field's muse is very fanciful, as a brief example may show. It refers to Chopin's First Prelude:

The morning when the first wind stirred, A world was born with every beat, With every starlight note, a star.

A happy adaptive faculty has enabled Mr. Edward W. Barnard to make use of all

the artificial forms of rhythmic composition. He writes good average magazine verse, which he has collected under the title "The Confessions of a General Lover" (Richard G. Badger). One sample will show his qualities and weaknesses:

Less than two months ago we met, Your patron saint was and no power could dim The faith impenetrable you placed in him. Nor barge his undoing bring to pass.

And now, you renegade, 'tis Valentine To whom you pay your worshipment devout. And he awaits 'till night to point me out As one deserving of a costly shrine.

But why should I complain, all said and done, Against your innocent apostasy? What is your little fickleness to me Since I've lost Nick and Valentine in one?

How easy it is to write the G. Burgess O. Herford forms of verse when one gets started is made manifest in "The Grown Baby Book," by F. Strange Kelle (Richard G. Badger). These have the merit of being written for children and easily understood by them. Witness "My Taste Finger":

I have a taste finger, It fits into everything, No matter how I try each day, It won't touch anything. I won't touch anything.

I have a little finger, That seems to know what's sweet, The shelf is low, the shelf is high, It finds the sweets and then I sigh Because I cannot be so sweet.

Though the title does not indicate it, "Impertinent Poems," by Edmund Vance Cook (Forbes & Co., Boston), are really didactic, each seeking to enforce a moral lesson. There is sound advice in the following:

You may better your way through the thick of the fray, You may swear, you may swear, you may grant; You may be a jack-fool if you must, but this rule Should ever be kept at the front of your mind: Don't fight with your pillow, but lay down your head.

A minimum of poetry to a large dose of sensible advice.

Mr. Wallace David Coburn's "Rhymes from a Round-up Camp" appears in a fourth edition with illustrations by Charles M. Russell (G. P. Putnam's Sons). The text has been revised and some new poems added.

For some reason there is an outbreak of a Lafayette fever among people who have no idea of what poetry is. Miss Lucia Gray Sweet is impelled to write doggerel in "The Visit of Lafayette" (Lee & Shepley), of which these lines are a sample about the student to identify the birds in a state of nature. He avoids all technicalities of description, therefore, and arranges the birds first in their obvious relationships, and then, under each head, classifies them according to their prominent color markings. He also describes their notes. The descriptions are helped out by over 800 of the most essential bird drawings, which are especially essential in the book. It is a thoroughly practical little book that should encourage the right sort of nature study in those who love living things.

The Austrian Hapsburgs have been sorely afflicted in late years. A minor annoyance, of which they are happily unaware, is the person who has been exploiting whatever newspaper gossip and court scandal he could gather about them in books. One of the Emperor's misdeeds brought out, the Emperor himself is the subject of one, "A Keystones of Empire" (Harpers). It is the sort of stuff that might confuse history if it did not betray so ingeniously the way in which it is put together.

One of the many conspiracies against Napoleon Bonaparte, related by M. Gilbert Augustin Thierry in his *Revue des Libelles*, has been translated by Mr. Arthur G. Chater under the title "The Plot of the Cardinals at Rennes, 1802" (Smith, Elder & Co.; Charles Scribner's Sons). It is conceivable that it might interest Frenchmen, but for the English reader the historical importance of the story must seem far less than the detective part.

There is no reason why eulogists should not turn to recently published books to find their places. This may justify William M